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HISTORY AND PROPHECY.

From the Declaration of Independe at Philadelphia, July 4, 1778. has combined, with others, subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to the ooging balloon from coming down other countries against storms that our Constitution, and unacknowledged to pile upon the rocks between this might sweep over his throne. At by our laws; giving his assent to their day and fateful November, 1920. But least, it may be stated with a degree acts of pretended legislation.

The Interpreter Is Now to Interpreted.

President Wilson has been received in New York, after his seven months absence, with the honors due to his his reception was almost imperial in blimp itself tumbled headlong. its magnificence of elaboration. The dresses by the Governor of the State Burnzson is the goat incomparable. and the Mayor of the city, were distinguished by good taste and a studious avoidance of that which he intends to say to the Congress and the

The salient fact about the Presi dent's proposed campaign to persuade the people of the United States to agree to a radical change in our relations to the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere cannot be blinked even in the ceremonial stress of his welcoming. That campa'an is either unhe has proclaimed on numerous occamand for a covenant and a League of Nations.

It is impossible to see how the disow did in truth represent American as there is among the royal exiles in southion in his subtarranean bargain. Switzerland. opinion in his subterranean bargainings and open deals while ab oad to vince his fellow countrymen that the on the other hand, the advice and proffered to the European statesmen and populations on so many well remembered occasions during the seven months of his stay must now be subjected to a very extensive and even humiliating revision.

That is the main fact of the pre ent struction. The President of the United States, the self-avowed interpreter of American opinion, now changes placer from interpreter to interpreted. And on the American interpretation of his doings and designs depends, in a degree immessurable the future weal or woe of the nation which now calmly takes its turn as interpreter.

Mount Marce Muse Continuo to Be. There could be ne more effective Marcy to retain the name that belongs to it than is contained in Professor had this amount increased by about JOHN BASSETT MOOR'S spirited sketch | \$1,000,000. of the New York statesman's career and greatness. The Sus is glad of then have shown him the owner of the opportunity thur to fortify public about 250,000 acres of land and fiftysentiment agains; any plaz, no matter

tory Mountain or Mount Victory. The reasons against such a change merely a tax upon him; in fact, in have been set forth by this newspa- his plea for an increase in his allowper. The eminent student of Ameri- ance he insisted that their upkeep can political history and diplomacy was a heavy burden upon him. One whose letter we print to-day writes of them. Mon Bljou, near the centre with fine interest in the man for whom of Berlin, he offered for sale in 1913 the mountain is named, and his argu- and it was said that he was willing ment and protest will do much to to part with ten more, but considered strengthen a public resolve already it doubtful if he could find a pur-

fashion. Mr. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, the sec-porting the schemes of his friend has introduced legislation which gives retary of the "Victory Mountain Park Prince Maximilian Purstensus, and promise of a solution of this problem. Then he dies away. Committee," the assurance that it is that he had not only to abandon The bill in behalf of potash, for exnot the intention of the promoters of the building of a palace upon which ample, would not keep out the foreign the new park to deprive Mount Marcy he had set his heart, but was forced product. It would not even compel of its name altogether, but merely to to mortgage property to the value of the foreign product to pay high import | Hell broth I the charmed associate it with other peaks in a about \$2,000,000. part of the State Forest Preserve to

project so far as its enduring nomen-

clature is concerned. that the name of Mount Marcy must ecessors. He was lavish in the albe treated as a sacred thing a thing lowances made to his family and to be perpetuated and not subordi- members of the Hohenzollern house. nated, and not as a thing of no worth He built and ornamented at his own or value. Some revision and clarifi- expense the Sieges Alice in Berlin, cation of the literature already in circulation on the subject of the "Vic and Electors of Brandenburg and Prustory Mountain Park" would seem to be desirable.

The Goat Invaluable.

Postmaster-General Bustreon may not have resigned. He may never resign. He may pever think of resigning. But if his resignation ever does come to the White House it is hardly credible that the President will accept it. He might well be unwilling But it was at the same time pointed to part with him. He might well in out that there was small chance of sist that his Postmaster-General stick realizing much on the castles, and it out to the bitter end of BURLESON. of the postal service, of the general welfare.

Mr. Wilson need not love BURLEprize him for the uses to which he erty is apparently the wish of many do. No longer. The goat career of will be adopted. KITCHIN closed with the great politi- Even if WILLIAM was to lose his cal clean-up in November, 1918. Since entire holdings in Germany there is KITCHIN, BURLESON has been the residuary legatee, and, truth to tell, a most worthy one.

Never an innocent hot-serial navigator, the President could scarcely fail to comprehend that not one Burleson nor a dozen Burlesons dropped from the Wilson blimp could now keep sly skipper that he is, his faculties of assurance that he will not be sharpened in Paris to a keener edge forced to plead poverty before any Be than ever, he can fully appreciate the tribunal that may hear his case. pure goat value of Burnson in all the stormy weather to come.

The skin of Busieson, in truth shot full of holes though it be, could exalted office and the exceptional oc. better be patched up than any other casion. The official, political, naval for a parachute to bear the serene and aerial demonstration arranged for skipper gently to earth while the

In this crisis of the world no first returned Executive's brief remarks in class goat can be spared. The ideal Carnegie Hall, in response to the ad- of humanity must be served. And

William Hohensollern's Estates.

The new German Government has so far given no indication of its intention regarding the former Emperor WILLIAM's estate and funds remaining in Germany. The only information on this matter comes from the Hohensollern retreat at Amerongen. where Dr. J. KRIEGE, who had the charge of the imperial properties since WILLIAM's abdication, has for some time been discussing with the former necessary or it is a confession that Emperor his financial problems. It is he has been exceeding the fact when said, however, that the German Government has been generously using sions in Europe that be was there as the revenues from the Hohenzollern the representative of an American de- estates to foot the Dutch bills, which have been forwarded from Amerongen to Berlin for settlement. We may judge from this that there is not the iemma can be escaped. If Mr. Wil- same distress at the Holland refuge

There has been no little speculation as to the wealth to-day possessed by covenant and the League are good war made large deposits from his things for this country. He need only private fortune in Holland banks and report not plead and argue. But if, that these were increased by the transfers of considerable gold from Berlin consent of the American people are banks at the time of his flight from yet to be won by his forensic efforts, the German headquarters. Holland it is obvious that the credentials he recently assessed him a tax of \$4,800, but this was announced to be merely a local tax and no indication of the tax which the Dutch Government was

to put upon his income. The amount which WILLIAM paid in 1914 to what was called the "Contribution for Defence," the German tax which was no respecter of titles or persons, was estimated to be \$1,000,000. His fortune at that time was said to be \$35,000,000, less than half that of the Prince of Thurn and on them. Taxis, and his income was put at \$5.500,000. It should be said, however, that WILLIAM had not always had this large income. He received no pay as the German Emperor until few years before his abdication when the empire made him an allow ance of about \$700,000. He had been compelled to get along on his pay of presentation of the right of Mount 88,852,770 as King of Prussia until he made a plea of poverty and

An inventory of his estates would six castles. Some of this property by whom proposed os supported, to was richly productive; his favorite transform or merge the recognized farm at Cadinen was highly profitname of the Empire State's highest able, and he had buildings in Berlin the majority of his castles were manifesting itself in no uncertain chaser. At the time of the failure of try and of similar industries set up We have been glad to receive from that WILLIAM had lost heavily in sup- the Committee on Ways and Means If you brew a little longer,

to victory. While this information is the time of the marriage of his daughgratifying, it perhaps does not make ter his gifts to her and the entertain quite clear the exact status of the ment of his royal guests cost more What is entirely clear, however, is household than had either of his predwith its thirty-two statues of Kings sia, and he had a habit of paying high prices for works of art, of sub sidizing theatres, opera houses," and of making rich gifts in the form of jewels and decorations.

In a recently discussed plan for disposing of the Hohenzollern estates in Germany it was proposed that they should be sold and the proceeds turned over to the former Emperor's account that the only thing that could be done with them was to turn them over to the State for museum, picture gal leries, or for the purpose of local govson for the blunders he has made to ernment. This disposition of the propstill may be put. Bunnson, indeed, of the old conservatives, who are must now be indispensable to the making an effort to arouse sympathy friend of humanity as the goat in- for the fallen house, and, it is eaid, valuable. A year ago Kirchin would is not unlikely to be the plan that

> no reason to suppose that, despite his lavish expenditure in the past, he will be in want. There are many reasons for the frequently expressed belief that he has not trusted all of his funds to the care of his own country but has shown the Hohenzoller thrift by laying by large sums in

Downtown Cats.

Among the worthlest creatures in the animal kingdom is the cat, and particularly the kind of cat that lives and works in lower Manhattan. Observers whose way takes them through the streets of the warehouses, whole sale groceries, markets and factories see the cat occasionally by day as it passes from door to stairway or from cellar to street, nimbly avoiding the of the drivers and passersby. Nimbly and gracefully the cut does it, avoiding all appearance of haste or fear. Of the latter it probably has none; cats are fatalists, and it was one of rope during the war to watch the cat disregard the roar of the shells and the flying stones and earth, while the dog, a sensitive creature with an imagination, sought refuge even as his master man did.

In lower Manhattan dogs rarely are seen. They would not like it, for things are busy and noisy and there alty to is nobody to play with. The down- place it will be remembered town cat is not for play. Possibly, after generations of life in the mercantile world, a kitten would not know how to play with a ball of yarn. These cats are serious animals, like never see a Willard among them; Record: look, a do it now, let efficiency be our

motto, expression. They have breathing spells, these cats. Sometimes at night, after the last truck has gone and the watchman is making his rounds, cats may be seen in the quiet cross streets west of City Hall Park, basking in the light of the electric lamps. Now and then a cat mother will bring her litter to the sidewalk as if to teach them something about the surface life of the city. On Sundays and holidays the cats, which may belong to Feline Union No. 19, positively loaf in front of their shops, sprawled on the walk and confident that nobody will step

What do they live on when the stores are closed for three days at a stretch? Ask the ghost of any downtown rodent. He knows!

Protection for Home Industry by Import Licenses.

When the German potesh supply was cut off from the United States, and when nobody could foretell how long it would be before importations of this essential product could be resumed, American enterprise and capital set out to find and produce in our own country enough potash to take care of the needs of our farmers and others. Millions of dollars had gone into this new industry and millions more were going into it when hostilities ended. Came thereupon the doupeak in the Adirondecks into a new and several other large German cities ble question: Should the United appellation so commonplace as Vic- that brought him in big rentals. But States Government give this new industry a chance to work out its salvation and should the United States Government thereby take out some insurance that this, the greatest agri cultural nation on earth, might never again be caught in the predicament where its farms could be deprived of an article essential to bountiful har-

vests for ourselves and others? In behalf of the new potash industhe "Prince Trust" it was reported during the war Chairman FORDNEY of Than you had before. duties at a time when our agricultural WILLIAM was undoubtedly the most soil, more or less starved for five while the empty bar is meaning.

be set saide specially as a memorial lavish of any German Emperor. At years, urgently needs these saits. The bill would license persons, firms and corporations to import potash under the provision that for every ton of forthan \$1,000,000. He had a score eign product brought in they would more of important officials in his buy here at home a proportion of domestic potash.

The fixing of this proportion apthe Interior, who would issue the your editorial protest of June 29 enicenses, is made responsible for determining the total potash requirements of the United States and the uals or firms taking a pro rata share of the American product. For example, if it is found by the Department of the Interior that the American production of potash for a given interval -the bill names six months periods for five years—is or will be only onefifth of the requirements of the country, then a potash importer may bring in four tons of foreign product for every one ton that he buys of domestic product.

The Fordney bill also provides against an excessive domestic price for the consumer who must take some of the home article in order to get the excess of \$2.50 per unit of potassium oxide shall be considered fair and exceed \$1.50 per unit."

sumably, if the potash industry is to live, it will be on its feet—importers of our people at the present conjunc help home producers will be a rate of duty equivalent to "10 cents per unit i of potassium exide that can be produced from such potassium salts."

Chairman FORDNEY, therefore, seems in a fair way, if we have the basis for it, to give us a permanent potash

The various arrivals by air at various places of naval officers who in various kinds of aircraft have crossed the ocean and the various festivities consequent thereon have left one intershifting boxes and bales and the boots national contest a draw. This is owing to the equal and quite astonish ing proficiency in after dinner speak-ing shown by British and American sea dogs, and, we use the phrase affectionately, young sea dogs. Your the sights of besieged towns in Eu- making as in his other dangerous occupations.

> WILSON to take people into his May they in turn confide in their epresentatives!

> In refusing the many applications made by the German nobility and roytake the former Emperor's Allies had for a guide the Kaiser's own emphatic and oft reiterated assertions that he was the one and only

Keeping in mind that the President These cats are serious animals, like pro tempore of the Senate is from Iowa Cassius, but not quite so lean and and Senator Phelan is from California. hungry. Yet they are not fat. You and then reading in the Congressional

no parliamentary situation They have an unmistakable business it is seen that the two distinguishon from the two great States can conduct a colloquy as terse as that

between the Governors of North and of South Carolina.

He came! He saw! The United States will finish the expression

TRADE BRIEFS. Of the approximate 10,000 Japanese to

the Philippines 3.000 are said to be Merchants of Kobe, Japan, have Philippine society to promete trade with he islands and establish closer relations

generally. n India is its application as a mange cure

for dogs, for which purpose it is said to Consul Emil Sauer reports from Mara calbo, Venezuela, that according to esti-mates the stock of coffee on hand at Maracalbo amounts to 165,000 bags.

The declared exports from Chosen, Cores United States in 1916 were \$307,028, as compared with \$154,102 in he preceding year. Leaf tobacco, of hich 700,604 pounds, valued at \$22,761, shipped, made up practically

The bee industry in Switzerland is very arge, honey being a part of the daily diet of almost the entire population. An Amer-can agent could probably establish a satstactory and profitable business here for ere' supplies if he made a carefu As the Italian Government intends to reopen the sea sait mines of latrio, the

Fenetians have requested the Government of to forget those situated near Venice, 1.780 acres) of ground and were produc Several years ago about 100,000 quin

A sample of the type of bloycle selfdles offered for sale in Denmark by German manufacturere has been received by the Bursau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Commercial Attachs Erwin W. Thompson of Copenhagen. This saddle may be examined at the New York disoffice of the bureau upon referring to

Come Fill the Cup-A Medicy. What would little Omar say n his nest at break of day If he chanced to peep this way? Omar 'd say: "Delay no longer. Make your own brew, make it strenger You can make it that much stronger So we brow a little lenger;

Double, double toil and trouble. Slumber not until you've got

THE NAME OF MARCY.

Dr. John Bassett Moore Joins in

titled "Hands Off Mount Marcy!" I am moved to do this by the receipt that, in order "to commemorate the victory of the United States and allied nations in the Euroby popular subscription, for the public tory of the highest mountain in New When war with Great Britain broke York State, Mount Marcy . . . and out in 1812 Marcy volunteered, and beto call this great tract Victory Moun-

foreign article. For the first two than "John H. Finley, LL. D., L. H. D., which the militia lodged, and himself rears after the passage of the act "no president of the University of the State broke open the door. In the autobioprice for domestic potassium saits in of New York and Commissioner of graphical memorandum, to which I have Education of the State of New York." It thus appears that there is afoot an

organized movement, with the usual and door he regarded himself as "un act, and for the succeeding twelve eminent names, for the carrying out of he did not lose his life, it was not for months such fair and reasonable price a project which, as now presented, prishall not exceed \$2 per unit, and for marily involves the removal of Marcy's the remainder of the time shall not name from the mountain which it has the exception of some troops captured by so long designated. Believing, as I exceed \$1.50 per unit."

This "fair and reasonable price," it do, that such an act would be worse than vandalism, I cannot believe that the ward recaptured, the first British troops than vandalism, I cannot believe that the head of the educational system of the ward recaptured, the first British troops than vandalism, I cannot believe that the ward recaptured, the first baken on land during the war. Their flag, which also was captured, was the potash famine period of the war. At reflected upon the full significance of with his company subsequently joined the end of the five years-when pre- the proposal which they are undertaking the main army under General Dearborn

To appeal to the exultant patriotism ture for the purpose of setting aside any of the American product if they Mount Marcy and the adjacent territory. don't want it. The only restriction under the name, we will say, of "Vio which will remain on importers or tory Park," or any other suggestive pose of reviving recollections of the Was title, in memory of the great events of the past two years, is one thing; to say that, in order to accomplish this design, we must degrade the name and fame of a great American is a wholly different last. To guard the memory of such me In so saving I deliberately refeats

from emphasizing the objection, so well stated in your editorial article, to sub stituting for the familiar name of "an sonored and useful citizen," as the designation of that "glorious landplace and unimaginative title 'Moun Victory," or, according to the presen authoritative version, "Victory tain." It no doubt is true, as your editorial article affirms, that the name "Mount Victory" is already borne by post offices in Kentucky, and that there are "Victory" post offices in Kentucky, Vermont and Wisconsin. But, as you further point out, the objection to depriving New York's highest mountain of its familiar name does not rest solely o even mainly upon the fact that the proposed substitute is "commonplace and unimaginative." We have not al forgotten that some years ago an off gained a sudden notoriety by ordering that the designation of the office s Appematton be changed to "Surrender No doubt there are many persons, mor sense or knowledge, to whom abstrac titles such as "Victory" or "Surrender carry far more meaning than do histori names, whether of places or of indi viduals, unless indeed we from time t contemporary fame, such as Toledo, o Willard and Dempsey : but I do not be lieve that the people of New York desire be placed in that category. Fortuaccomplish the covenant of the League of Nations, he has no need now to travel all over the republic to constant and one of authority that Will
"Mr. President, what is nately, in the case of Appoint to effice only persons of the Hohenzollerns. It was stated with the parliamentary situation?

"Mr. President, what is nately, in the case of Appoint to effice only persons of the Hohenzollerns. It was stated with trained to the hour and with death trained to the hour and with death trained to the cornered rat.

"The President, what is nately, in the case of Appoint to effice only persons of the united with a sense of the united with a sense of the cornered rat.

"The President what is nately, in the case of Appoint to effice only persons of the united with a sense of the united with a sense of the united with a sense of the value of historic names did not prove that in the various public positions responsibility and entire self-respect an arrangement of the League of the value of historic names did not prove that in the various public positions." which should place the name

> is no name that more fully typifies the glory, the progress and the ideals of the great original American Republi than does that of William Learned Marcy. Your summary of his career, based upon the sketch found in De Alve 8. Alexander's admirable school, to take with him a cow and supply of home baked loaves to supply public integrity. On this point it suf-

his physical needs. I have it on the authority of the late veterate political antagonist, but per-Judge Putnam of Portland, Me., for whom, as for so many men of intelli- who, speaking of Marcy and his politigence and of American feeling, the sublect of the present sketch possessed a peculiar and typical interest, that it was thus equipped that Marcy pro-ceeded to Leicester Academy, where he was first entered as a student. According to a brief autobiographical memorandum, a copy of which I have in my possession, it was here that he was excluded from a literary society. formed by the principal of the school, because of his pronounced Republican proclivities. Being a sturdy lad, for whom honest toll, obedience to equal laws and resistance to tyrants constituted the essential elements of an imperative creed, he naturally records that this incident served only to increase his devotion to his principles.

Subsequently Marcy entered Brown University, where in 1808 he was graduated with high honors. Dependent on his own resources and accustomed to rely on his own exertions he then footed nated, he had the warm and devoted It across the State of Massachusetts to support in that body of such eminent what must at that day have been re- and exemplary characters as John V. garded in Sturbridge as the distant city L. Pruyn and Erantus Corning, and but f Troy, and settled in the State of New York, of whose recorded history his the State, who, cherishing hopes of his acts form an inseparable and imperiah- own, prevented the delegation fro

At Troy, supporting himself by employment in a store, and also by teachng, he studied law, and in due course

From the very first he also took an ley; not only did he make the treaty which Indignant Protest Against Its active interest in politics and became a established reciprocity and adjusted the contributor to the columns of the Troy fisheries dispute with Canada; not only Budget, an anti-Federalist organ. It did he supervise Perry's negotiations To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As was an age of warm political contro-citizen of the State of New York, and versy, in which foreign questions loomed spirit the Kossta affair with Austria. comparatively as large as they do to-The fixing of this proportion appears to be simple. The Secretary of express my most cordial concurrence in ples of the Republican or, as it was served a firm and honorable neutrality. afterward called, the Democratic party, in the Crimean war, compelled a settle It was a favorite story of an old friend ment of the age long controversy of mine, the late Francis Wharton, that the Danish Sound dues, furthered the the Supreme Judicial Court of Massa- cause of the freedom of the seas and of to-day of two documents, enclosed in an chusetts once formally decided that Jef- the free navigation of international rivtotal potash production of the United envelope bearing the printed superscrip- fersonian Republicans were few adders, and gave to the practice of extraordinary states. The difference is the amount tion "Victory Mountain Park Association and might be shot on sight. I have a stantial early development. On the other tion." One of these documents, a "book- never sought to verify this tale by an stantial early development. On the other let" stamped "Victory Mountain," in- examination of the reports of that ex- hand, his state papers are presminent examination of the reports of that ex-alted tribunal, but its humorous exag-for their excellence, and are approached. geration perhaps scarcely overempha- in substance and in style, by those of sizes the antagonism and the horror for- few of our Secretaries of State. merly excited in certain quarters by what appeared to be the subversive and outre certain islands adjacent to Panama

> printely illustrated with a picture of pany was subsequently despatched to to elaspe before both these conce Mount Marcy, anticipatorily styled "Vic- French Mills, later known as Fort Cov- of his far seeing statesmanship tory Mountain." The other document is ington. On the night of October 22, 1812, a fulfilled. described as "a list of the Victory detachment under Colonel Young, of Mountain Park Committee." Of this which Marcy was a member, was sent committee the Governor of the State out to capture a company of Canadian figures as "honorary chairman," while militia at St. Regis. At the head of a file heretofore adverted, Marcy humorously confesses that when he broke open the tured and disarmed. These were, with General Cass in Michigan but after-When his first enliatment expired he city of New York was threatened, he volunteered a second time and was again in service.

I recite these facts, not for the p exemplifying the quality and temper o characterized his career from first to against forgetfulness or slight is a duty less than to Itself, a duty too sacred to be gauged by lapse of time or by the fluctuations of international politics. Al though the British and the French have lately been fighting shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy, I shall not ex pect the English people to change the name of Trafalgar Square or to substi tute "Victory" monuments for the statues of Nelson. You have adverted to Marcy's use of

the phrase that "to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy." The occasion was the rejection by the Senate of the nination of his friend and political leader, Van Buren, as Minister to Eng-Resentment at this humiliation. Van Buren having already reached his not confined to his political followers; and it materially contributed to his subsequent elevation to the Presidency. Marcy, in repelling the assaults of the New York boldly avowed the principle would "encourage" the diplomatic repre terpretation popularly placed upon his words. Among his papers there is a recommended as reflecting "the simple carefully prepared memorandum in city of our usages and the tone of fee which he condemns the rule of proscription, of which, when removed by De tion reflected his own inmost convic-witt Clinton from the Recordership of tions and desires. He was no poseur or time except those of highly blasoned tion, of which, when removed by De Troy, he was an early victim, and refutes the charge that he was a "spoilsman" in that sense. It was his practice to appoint to office only persons of lie is opportunity" for those who are which he held he in the case of Mount Marcy, there are to discharge men from the service behistoric reasons, not associated with a cause of their political views; and that single event, but all pervasive and even when, as Secretary of War, he became the object of partisan attacks beyond the reach of those who would rained upon the Administration in con section with the Mexican War, he rethe history of the United States there by family ties to his political and be was American in every fibre of his eye on a door leading to an inner room. ries. Later, as Secretary of State, he disturbed no man on account of his political convictions, and preserved the organisation of the department intact. During forty-five years of almost continuous public service, twice as a sol-S. Alexander's admirable "Political dier (1312, 1814); as Recorder of Troy to slight his name and degrade his fame his from a woman to suggestates his merits. Born no means exaggestates his merits. Born no no necessary in that part of the town of Sturbridge now called Southbridge, his early manifestation of unusual mental gifts in duced his father. Jedediah Marcy, a man of Irish extraction and a farmer of small means, to do what he could of the State (1832-1831); as Secretary of small means, to do what he could of State (1832-183); as Secretary of small means, to do what he could of State (1832-1831); as Secretary of small means, to do what he could not not only in the State should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman of the should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman of the should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman of the should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman of the should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman of the should be made not only in the State "In ever gamble"—this from a woman of the should be made not only in the State shoul tier (1812, 1814); as Recorder of Troy to slight his name and degrade his fame palms together. to help him gratify his desire for an tary of State (1853-57), he not only would it be to erect to him a monu education. The times were simple. Liv- gave to his country the benefit of his on the peak on which his name should has."

Ing was neither luxurious nor easy; and rare abilities, his wide learning and exit was not an uncommon thing for a perience and his wise and sagacious farmer's son, on leaving his home for counsel, but he also furnished to his

> I do not believe that a stronger political combination ever existed at any State capital, or even at the national capital. They were men of great abil ity, great industry, indomitable courage and strict personal integrity. Their influence and power for nearly twenty years was almost as potential in na-tional as in State politics.

fices to invoke the testimony of his in-

sonal friend and admirer, Thurlow Weed,

If, a few years after his death, Mar y's fame suffered an eclipse, he merel shared the fate of other capable and distinguished statesmen whose caree ended just prior to the civil war, to whose glare new men and new mean gree absorbed the public gage. One of his sons was, however, the first person to lose his life in the United States navy in that great conflict.

As Secretary of State under Pierce. Marcy reached the pinnacle of his ca-Himself a candidate before the convention by which Pierce was nomifor the obduracy of another citizen o ing as a unit for Marcy, would have received the nomination, which

equivalent to election. Marcy's four years in the Departmen was admitted to the bar. Concerning of State are not exceeded, if indeed they are equalled, in actual achievement by from quoting from a Phi Beta Kappa any term of similar duration. Not only address, which I had the honor to make did he settle, as your editorial article

implous creed of the Jeffersonian sect." When war with Great Britain broke the United States in a position to decame Lieutenant of a company which also sought to effect the annexation of tain Park." This statement is appro- was soon sent to the front. The com- the Hawaiian Islands. Fifty years were

> than once the world had occasion to learn that he was not influenced in his attitude by the power or the weakness of the Government or Governments by which he was confronted. But, while insistent on maintaining the rights of his own country, he was ever considerate of the rights of others, and especially of those of the weak. He refused either o be drawn into political aggression on China or to give them his approval He strenuously opposed the recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government in Nicaages, holding that the United States could not afford to expose itself to the mputation of countenancing hostile expeditions organised in its territory against friendly Powers. By his public ensure he defeated the aggressive propossis which many ascribed to the "Ostend Manifeste." In a private letter, soon afterward written, he said:

I am entirely opposed to getting up a war for the purpose of asising Cuba; but if the conduct of Spain should be but if the conduct of Spain should be such as to justify a war I should not hesitate to meet that state of things.

. . It [the Administration] does not want war, would avoid it, but would not shrink from it, if it becomes necessary in the defence of our just rights. The robber doctrine I abhor. If carried out it would degrade us in our own estimation and diagrace us in the eyes of the civilized world. Should the Administration commit the fatal the Administration commit the fatal and would leave a tarnished name to all future times. Cubs would be a very desirable possession if it came to us in the right way, but we cannot afford to get it by robbery or theft. Reading these words in the light of the

history of the past sixty years and of the present state of things, who will say that the American people did not find in William Learned Marcy their spokesman? Would they, if they had ! in their power, reverse that history or alter tho se words? If not, do they wis the people of the State of New York now to dishonor the memory of that dietin entered upon his duties, was guished son who, at a critical moment so decisively spoke at once for the na-tional rights and the national honor? The name of Marcy has been much associated in the popular mind with the celebrated circular in which he an-Whigs, declared that the politicians of bounced that the Department of State above quoted, but denied that, if tried sentatives of the United States, as far by the practice of their opponents, they as they could do so without impairing were peculiarly open to repreach. He their usefulness to their country, to apceased, however, to repel the in- pear at court "in the simple dress of at American citisen." This practice h city of our usages and the tone of feel ing among our people."

apoetle of cant. A consummate produc of American democracy, and an exem pimeation of the truth that 'the Repui the men of his time and his type demecracy was not merely a cult; it was creed, a faith, in which were bound up humanity's best hopes and aspirations. Such was the man whose name Moun Marcy proudly wears. I have called him a great American, not only because rise to place and power and in the ex-tent and solidity of his achievements he in to take the departing pilgrim's place. Then the door closed again, is a perfect exemplification and one of "Yes, it looked like a good chance rise to place and power and in the exthe finest products of the great American to make a lifetime stake and I gambled democratic ideal. Truly, it seems the all I had on it," one of the sitters was very irony of fate that the first proposal confiding to his neighbor, rubbing empt;

or counsel, but he also furnished to his ther consideration the proposal to ef-a compatriots an example of the highest face his name will be abandoned. The generations the example of disrespect It was one of those stock brokerage to any of its illustrious dead. On all cases. This time the firm was E. E. things material Time, if nothing else, Reid & Co. of 20 Broad street. Creditors

Most strongly therefore do I desire as complainants. to reecho the sentiment, "Hands off Mount Marcy!" JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1918.

Free Ports and the Constitution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! ID view of the agitation for making New

not be given in duties to the ports of one State over these of ano GEORGE B. BATES.

Farewell, O Pioneer! Farewell, O plonser

Of skyland's infinite realm You fought through for and gale With heroes at your helm; With luck invoked, you sail.

Will broaden with the coming day. The trip you dared and made Unites our lands another way. Farewell, O ptoneer:

at Brown University in 1916, the follow- has well east, the boundary with Mexico. The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER. MINIATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time. Moon sets.....3:23 A M

For Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; rising temperature; moderate east and south winds.

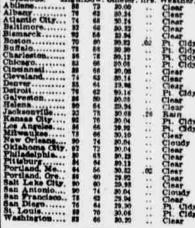
For northern New Beginners is to-day and probably to-morrow; rising temperature; gertle southeast and south winds.
For northern New Bagiand—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; rising tempera-

for their excellence, and are approached, in substance and in style, by those of few of our Secretaries of State.

Nor is this all. By his effort to acquire certain islands adjacent to Panama he was the first to endeavor to place the United States in a position to defend the transit of the Isthmus. He also sought to effect the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Fifty years were to elaspe before both these conceptions of his far seeing statesmanship were fulfilled.

Calm, collected and sagacious, a believer in America and in American principles and policies, he neither indulged in menace nor was disturbed by it. More than once the world had occasion to lakes.

Observations at United States Weather ureau stations taken at 2 P. M. yesterday venty-fifth meridian time:



LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS The temperature in this recorded by the official nown in the annexed tab

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Highest temperature, 78, at 6 P. M. Lowest temperature, 84, at 4:30 A. M. Average temperature, 71.

The new summer reading and writing room of the National League for Women's Service at 25°. Madison avenue will be opened with a tea and musical at 5° P. M.

Conference week at the Bible Teachers Training School at 56°1 Lexington avenue will begin to-day. It will include isctures on "The Progress of Religious Thought from Homer to Christ," by Prof. T. R. Glover of Cambridge.

The Surety Association of America, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 10° A. M.

SHORN SHEEP BLEAT IN KILROE'S OFFICE

Waiting in Ante Room, They Lament Their Trust in Stock Brokers.

A scene which through repetition has become familiar to frequent visitors at the District Attorney's office was repeated there yesterday. On a row of chairs along two sides of a big anteroom sat men and women swapping experiences in low tones while keeping an Occasionally the door swung open to is some one out and a sitter was beckened

ment has taught me a lesson; it certainly

A youth who by every right of appear-I cannot help believing that upon further consideration the proposal to efface his name will be abandoned. The State cannot afford to commit to future tell the world so."

lays its vandal hand. The nation and the State find immortality, not in abstractions, but in the names and deeds of their heroes and builders, whose memories, perpetuated at the firealds, inspire the youth of the land with honorable ambition, and in times of peril rable ambition, and in times of paril their loads of anxiety to the District Atbackon them on to acts of eacrifice and torney to see what he could do and per-devotion. haps have themselves recorded formally

Assistant District Attorney listened to their stories most of the day and Assistant District Attorney Dooling and Assistant District Attorney Dodning picked up the narrative where he left it. Mr. Kilroe said that E. E. Reid & Co., whose chief partner, Egbert E. Reid, lives at Hollis, L. I., appeared to have about \$00 customers' accounts, liabili-ties of \$80,000, assets undetermined. Mr. Kilros also said he might call ex-Tork and other cities free ports, how can it be done without an amendment to the Constitution?

I believe there is an article in the Constitution which eavy preference shall not be given in duties to the ports of to be about 11 000 000.

be about \$1,000,000.

Benjamin F. Spellman, attorney for

Martin Conboy, receiver for H. C. Loup & Co., another firm that blew up recently, reported yesterday that \$14,000 worth of assets, including cash in bank. had been found, against limbilities of at

Senate Asks Rail Pass Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Without discustion the Senate to-day adopted a resolu-tion by Senator Newberry (Michigan) tion by on the Railroad Administration for a report of passes issued in 1919 for transportation and parlor, sleeping and dining car privileges.